# GRANT.

The Struggle of Sunday for the Weldon Road.

WARREN VICTORIOUS.

Rascally Treachery on the Part of a Rebel Commander.

Additional Details of Friday's Fight.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch. CITY POINT, August 22, 1864. WARREN STILL HOLDS THE WELDON RAILBOAD.

Qo drive General Warren from the position he now ecc pies, and to regain possession of the Petersburg and at all points. Heavy cannonading was board in that diection at frequent intervals during the night, but no apssion of the vantage ground. The rear division of cock's corps arrived last night, which allays whatever fear may have been felt concerning our safety.

ondent with the Fifth corps may not have searly stated the cause of the temporary reverse it enthe enough to reach and cover the Weldon Railroad we ingthened and weakened our line. The Eighteenth corps extended as far as practicable, and the Ninth was to stretch out until its left councided with Warren's right. At certain points along its front there was nothing but a heavy skirmish line left. It was believed this could deceive the enemy and conceal the weakness of the line by assuming a bold front and figing vigorously whenever a mark presented itself. It either mococceded in doing so for several hours or the rebels were mot in readiness to make an attack, for no movement of the kind was attempted till later in the day. But finally they pushed a column through the woods, pierced the line easily, and formed a line of battle on the flack and rear of Warren's corps. Though not a complete surprise, their gaining such an advantageous position threw us into great confusion. Our men had to jump over the intereshments they were hastily constructing and defend themselves from a rear attack. The enemy was exuitant and fasshed with temporary success. Our situation was imminent and critical. At this juncture the fate of the entire carps hung tremblingly in the balance. Its artillery opened on the contending surging mass of friends and foca, and decided the costest in a few minutes. The fire was extremely murderous. The rebula considered their safety lay in flight. Our men preferred death from the maggies of our own gans to flight or surrender. The necessity was a terrible one, but the corps was sayed. ras to stretch out until its left connected with

### THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. HRADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, } SIX MILE HOUSE, August 21, 1864.

Another day of conflicting cannon and murderous musketry. But it was a conflict attended with brilliant The Fifth corps has to-day given renewed evidence of its splendid fighting qualities, and General Warren, in his admirable preparations to resist the cted assault, and in the magnificent handling of his

ine A. M. the attack was made. It lasted two hours. Lieutenant Clark, of the Signal corps, before the attack, apprised General Warren of the advance of the memy. "Let him come," the General quietly remarked; "we are ready for him." And he was ready, and the entire line, bad seen that every officer and man was he a could be most effective, and, trusting the rest to the valor of the troops, felt no apprehension as to the result. selv and so did a squadron of cavalry under

was very nearly the same as described in my despatch of igade of General Cutler's division being on the left of vision and General Crawford's division on the right. Gen. Oriffin's division, for the more effective protection of the Outer's division overlapped a brigade of Gen. Ayres' di-vision, in the rear. THE RESEL ARTILERY.

Quickly succeeding the advance of the enemy's infantry ême their batteries opened. It is judged that at least Our batteries promptly responded. The deafening road bettle line, as it emerged from a piece of woods opposite and with the naked eye their battle flags could be

ley. Field officers snatch the colors from the color bearers cover the ground. I am now writing of what occurred

beys and their muskets and our camon repulsed them each time.

An evident mistake had been made by the enemy as to ser position on the left of the railroad. Taxing General Cutler's division to be the left of our line, a rebel brigade of South Carolina troops, commended by General Haywood, attempted to turn his flank, and in doing so found these tween the left of General Cutler's division and right of General Ayers' division. The firing from these two divisions was fearfully destructive. At the same time Battery D, First New York, Lieutenant Matthowson commanding, opened an endlading fire on the left, and Battery C, First New York, Captain Barnes, a like on-Blading fire from the right. Under this quadruple fire the enemy threw down their pleces and raised their arms in teken of surrender.

CAPTAIN DALKY MURDERED.

the enemy threw down their pleces and raised their arms in teken of surrender.

General Cutier sent Captain Daley, of his staff, to reseive tnem as prisoners, our men naving ceased firing. Captain Daley told General Haywood that he had been sent to receive him and his brigade as prisoners. Without saying a word, General Haywood drew his revolver and shot Captain Daley. The Captain Ived half an hour, but long enough to make this statement.

HAS HOLLERKER SLAIN—PERSONERS.

General Haywood, following the shooting of Captain Daley, called to his men to pick up their muskets and fail back, which order they attempted to obey. Our men again fired, when they again them down their pieces, and skis time gave themselves up as prisoners. This second volley added large numbers to their killed, and among them General Haywood, who was shot through the head. The prisoners numbered between five and six hundred. After two hours fighting the battle ended.

THE REMILE PALL HANK—OUR LOSS.

The attacking party, those left alive and unwounded, withitsow. Our loss at this time was about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded and no prisoners.

It is computed that the ecomy's loss, in addition to

quish possession of this railroad.

DEATH OF ACTING GENERAL DUSHANE.

Among our own Killed is Colonel Dushane, who commanded the Second brigade of the Second division—the brigade known as the Maryland Brigade. He was hit in the nead by a piece of shell and killed matantiy. He was a tried, faithful and, most gallant officer. He entered the service as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Maryland regiment, was once wounded, was once a prisoner, and was for several months an immate of Liebby prison. He has

commanded the Maryland brigade ever stuce is joined the Army of the Potomac, and was always distinguished for his bravery and soldierly attaioments. He was a native of Baltimore, where he has a wife and family liv-ing. His body is to be embalmed and sent home.

ing. His body is to be embalmed and sent nome.

CAPTAIN DALFY,

whose death I mentioned above, belonged to the Secon
Wisconein regiment, but for several months past has bee
Provest Marshal of General Cutter's division. He was
young, brave and highly respected officer.

GENERAL CUTLER WOUNDED—HEADQUARTERS SHELED.

Provest Marshal of General Cutier's division. He was a young, brave and highly respected officer.

GENERAL CULIER WONDERD—BEADQUARTERS SHELLED.

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GENERAL THE WONDERD—BEADQUARTERS SHELLED.

Our beadquarters were presty well riddied by rebel solid shot and abell. About a dozen shot hit the house, but mone of the staff or escort, or persons in and about the place, were hit, although several horses belonging to the staff officers and those of the orderlies were killed.

THE REBEL FLAMMING NOVEMENT FOLLED.

I should have stated above that after the capture of General Haywood's brigade an attempt was evidently belong made to finsk the left of General Griffin's division. This attempt was handsomely foiled by Captain Spear and his squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested near Ream's station, aided by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested near Ream's station, aided by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested near Ream's station, aided by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested near Ream's station, aided by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested near Ream's station, aided by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested near Ream's station, aided by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by a section of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by the consulted by the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, pested not consulted by the pennsylvani

afternoon.

Intelligence comes in this evening that General Hoke, of the rebel army, was killed in the engagement to-day. It is quiet as I close my despatch—ten P. M.—except cocasional interchanges of muskerry on the skirmish line. There has been hardly a shot fired since the close of the morning's fight.

#### THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch. GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, }

PORCE OF THE ENEMY AT DEEP BOTTOM.

Diligent inquiry enables me to state that the number in front of Deep Bottom, on the north bank of the James river, amounted to fourteen thousand men. They were made up of Major General Fields' division, coesisting of five brigades; Major General Mahone's division, three brigades of Willcox's division, one brigade of E Johnson's division, Wade Hampton's cavalry, and a few reserved militia defending Chapin's Bluff.

WHEDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS WORTH OF THE JAMES.

It is not improper to state that it has finally been letermined that the forces lately operating at Deep Bettom can, in the new phone of military affairs, that has Railroad, be of more service to the cause elsewhere. sequently they were withdrawn on the night of the Soth important complications, which will be made apparent in

Among the brigades doing a heavy amount of hard and useful work during the recent operations the Third bri-

letails of which will reach you at the proper mom the movement will address itself to the rebel vitals.

### THE PRESS DESPATCHES. The Despatch from the Army Head-

quarters. This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the

same place where they were partially successful on Fri

that day, the First division being on the extreme left. towards Reams station. The Second division was next and the Third division (Crawford's) was on the right, joining with the Ninth corps, which connected the

out seven A. M. a small force of the enemy were

damage.

About seven A. M. a small force of the enemy were seen moving as if to make an attack on the Ninth corps, but a few well directed shells seat them out of sight rather quicker than they advanced.

Shortly after a strong column of the rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and, forming in line, charged on what they believed to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of General Ayres' front line.

The rebels advanced in fine style and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them was an easy piece of business. But what was their surprise on discovering a second line behind and extended to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets glistoned, with a battery on the left and another on the right, pouring in a cross fire into their ranks, almost every dacharge causing large vacancies in their line.

As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to case firing passed along the b castworks. But as soon as they discovered this a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering thomselves.

Our batteries sent several missiles after the retreating party, many of whom embraced mother earth instead of reaching their lines, and still remain where they fell, our guns covering the entire field and preventing the bodies from being carried away.

The troops who made this charge consisted of the rebel divisions of Hoke and Bustrod Jonnen, of General Hill's corps, and were principally South Cardinians and Mississipplans.

Among the prisoners are one colonel, three lieutenant

divisions of Hoke and Bushred Johnson, of General Hill's corpe, and were principally South Carollinians and Mississippians.

Among the prisoners are one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, and thirty-seven captains and Houtenants.

Lieutenant colonel S. B. thomas, of the Iwel-th Mississippi is wounded in the arm. Colonel E. C. Connell, of the Sixteenth Mississippi, was wounded in the leg, and it has since been ampunated. Capt. T. W. Farrell, of the Twelfth Mississippi, is wounded in the thigh Lieutenant Jacobs of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina, is wounded in the side and arm badiy. Lieut. M. C. Stowers, of the Sixth Georgia, has had his leg amputated. Lieut. H. L. Ishell, of the sevents South Carolina, is wounded in the abdomen and elhow.

The number of men taken is about three hundred and seventy-dive, besides about twenty-dive wounded, who are in the hospitals.

General Haywood commanded the assaulting column, and shot Captain Iraly, of General Cutier's staff, who was endeavering to get possession of a rebel flag. Capt. Quiy is wounded in the side severely.

General Haywood was seen to fall from his horse, and is believed to be killed. His hody lies between the lines, and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides, so that neither can get possession of it. Prisoners also report him killed.

The troops which met the rebel assault were the Sound division and part of the First.

General Cutier was slightly wounded in the face during the action.

Colonel Dushane, commanding the Second brigade of New School division, was killed.

rigade.

The One Hundred and Fourth New York lost every differ on the field, and can muster but comparatively

officer on the field, and can muster but comparatively few men for duty.

Had these troors beld their position or changed their froot, as some did, they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a sound thrashing; but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Colonel Wheeleck, with the Second brigade of the Third division, changed his front towards the rear, and forming in line of battle, with skirmishers thrown out, advanced to see where the enemy were, and reached our second line without losing a man of those who remained by him, while all who left and ran were captured.

This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners and a stand of colors, besides retaking many of our men who were being takes away.

AUGUST 22 Morning No further fighting has taken place since yesterday

Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night good deal of artillery was heard.

within the sound of handquarters, but another engage-ment may take place at any moment, as the enemy will not give up their hopes of regaining possession of the railroad, until they see the impossibility of consummat-ing their purpose. Our lines have been greatly strengthened within the last twenty four hours, and should the enemy attack us they will fare even worse than they did yesterday.

The Fortress Monroe Despatch. FORTRESS MONROE, August 22, 1864.

The mail steamer Vanderbilt arrived here at half-past four o'clock this afternoon from City Point.

She briegs the intelligence that the enemy have been Sue orings the intelligence that the world have been making a desperate effort to retake the Weidon Railroad, but have so far been unsuccessful.

Our forces now hold the road firmly, and have secured a position from which it is believed the enemy cannot dislodge them.

The sameny made three desperate charges on our lines yesterday, and were repulsed each time, with very heavy loss to them.

Our loss was light, and it is reported that we captured

Our loss was light, and it is reported that we captured five hundred, prisoners.

The steamer Hudson arrived on Saturday last from Pensacola, and was ordered to remain in quarantine, but took her leave last night without notice. She had on beard five hundred troops, whose time had expired and who had re enlisted, bound to New York on turbough. The court martial of which Colonel Rand, of the Fourth Massachusetts, was Presideft, which has been in session some weeks past at Norfolk, was adjourned fon Saturday last, and all its members ordered to the front under arrest.

useful work during the receast operations the Third brigade, Second division, Fenth army corps, commanded by Colonel Louis Bell, of the Fourth New Hampshire Voluntaers, deserves mention. Its losses numbered one hundred and fifty mer, after callant fighting. Is addition to this Colonel Bell's brigade covered the retreat of the whole army on the night of the 17th, and was the last to leave the works.

Ocharlmentarary gender from Major Green's Bell of the Colonel Bell's brigade covered the retreat of the whole army on the night of the 17th, and was the last to leave the works.

Major General Birney has promulgated the following order to the Testic corps, which he commands, in relation to the Testic corps, which he commands, in relation to corp upon fig. stocks, it has on such season when or can toperations before leep Bottom.

HEADULARTER TENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Major General commanding constraints the Testic corps upon fig. stocks, it has on such season when or advised the following the most formidable-works, six colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first control and the works of the color and the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. The first colors and prisoners are colors and prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. It has proved the first colors and many prisoners. The first colors and many prisoners are all the first colors and the work moves and the first colors become darked to the

Between four and five o'clock the enemy came upon Wilcox with fearful force. Volley succeeded volley, but failed to destroy the impetus which the rebels had acquired in their row. Hartrauft, on the right, and Humphrey, on the left, had their brigades closely united, and successfully resisted and folked every effort of the assanants to penetrate their front. This was but the precursor of the ceaning conflict. A simultaneous attack was made upon our entire frent. Every battery in position roared forth its dreadful, direful notes. Great dark, threatening clouds began to gather, and the white smoke of the battle field gontly ascended in soft pillow-shaped wreaths to plead and propinite. Soon the rain began to drop upon the hot heads o' the combatants, and the rear of men's cannon vied with the rumbling o' Heaven's artillery.

or the battle ne'd gontly ascended in soft pillow-sheped wreaths to plead and proprinter. Soon the rain began to drop upon the hot heads o't the combatants, and the rear of men's cannon yied with the rumbling of Heaves's artillery.

Fifty sharpshooters, belonging to the Seventh Indiana were swept from sight in ions time than it takes me to write this. The rebeis had forced their way through the skirmish line, and were deploying right and left, to come down upon Crawford's right and Willou's left. Here the fight thickened; men grew desperate and drew strength from the frenzy which the battle created. General Bragg's brigade was forced back, and the rebeis rushed upon lyle. threatening to devour everything. The Veteran reserves were swept from sight, after doing fearful execution with their new Spencer rifles. Colone Hartshorn, commanding brigade, was captured, Colone Carle wounded and captured, and near two hundred men from this brigade are missing.

General Potter brought the Second division, Ninth corps, upon the right of Wilcox. General White scontook position still further to the right. This was early in the engagement. These troops had just performed a wasnisome march over soft ronds, yet they entered the Scht immediately with cheerfulness and courage, bolding their place upon the right withgreat stubborunses. The liftish regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Volunters captured a stand of colors from the Forty-seventh Virginia. Emblanced upon its red, white and red fold werthers had fought—from Sulfyun to Mine un.

About this time Major Belcher, commanding the Righth Michigan, was killed, and Major Hart, commanding the Righth Michigan, was killed, and Major Hart, commanding the regimes had fought—from Sulfyun to Mine un.

About this time Major Belcher, commanding the Righth Michigan, was killed, and Major Hart, commanding the results of the life of the different commande the regime had to the rear with missing the same proposers.

The rebels pensylvania, wounded. A short distance to the leave the summary of the

The Pirate Tallahassee and the Block ade Runners.

Constance, Falcon, North Heath, Little Hattle, Helen and

A Battle Near Charlestown, Va.

THE UNION FORCES DRIVEN BACK

Rumors of Their Crossing the Potomac.

Loyal Citizens Leaving for Places of Safety,

&c..

BALTIMORE, August 28, 1864. The following intelligence is published this morning, the substance of which the censor would not permit to be transmitted over the wires last night:-

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., August 22, 1864. beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia and the rebelforce now in the Shenand The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning by a beavy column of rebel infantry and cavalry attempt ing to pierce our exten sive front near Summit Point. After a sharp, but decisive struggle, our skirmisher

were compelled to give way. The First division, General Wilson's, of General Torett's cavalry corps, were engaged on our right and saf-

early three hundred men, but only one officer was seri-Acting Adjutant Lloyd, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin

cavalry, and three other officers were slightly wounded, out have not yet left their commands. The movement had evidently for its object the posses

sion of Martinsburg; for at the same time that the attac was made at Summit Point another false movement was made against our extreme left, and the attacking column moved slowly down towards our right, and then suddenly a new body of rebel troops appeared in front of our right the Sixth corps. A short but determined battle tock place.

The Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth corps formed in Ita battle, from right to left, as I have written them

the Second division lost heavily—some three hundred wounded and from sixty to seventy killed and missing.

Among the officers wounded in the Sixth corps are the

Lieut. Col. Geo. E. Chamberlain, 1st Vermona.
Lieut. Col. A. A. Hale, 6th Vermont.
Major G. W. Dwinell, 6th Vermont.
Captain D. B. Taigar, 6th Vermont.
Lieut. Rodenbach, 61st Pennsylvanis.
Lieut. Charles C. Money, 2d Vermont.
Lieut. J. N. Price, 6ist Pennsylvania.
Acting Adjutant John Caldwell, 61st Pennsylvania.

eack to their old line, holding it until ten e'clock, when our entire army retired towards Halitown, where they now lie, in line of battle, on the first range of bills in the

immediate vicinity of that place. The Fighth corps, General Crook, were only partly en gaged and lost but few men. The left, consisting of the Nineteenth corps, Genera

Emory, were not engaged, as their line rested on the Our entire line extended from the Berryville pike, on the left, to Smithfield pike, on the right, and occupied the commanding line of country running between the from our left to our right, retired down the Berryville

All last night troops were passing through Charlestown was an extremely inspiring one.

At sunrise "forward" was sounded, and the entire bandoned by the Bighth and Sixth corps.

continuous skirmishing fire broke out, and it lasted unti nine o'clock, when it suddenly shokened, and before left Halltown it had entirely ceased.

Our cavalry bave orders to push through to Martine burg, and the infantry are busy pitching imprompts amps along their line of battle, awaiting the result

Rumors are affeat that the rebels are crossing the Poto possession of Martinsburg, whatever may be their ulti-mate intention.

Large numbers of loyal citizens are here endeavoring to reach places of safety further north, believing there will be a total abandonment of the valley.

# Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatches. SECOND (AVERILL'S) CAVALRY DIVISION, IN THE FIELD, August 21, 1864.

Yesterday we made some movements of importance During the day reconnoitering parties were sent out o different roads to ascertain the enemy's strength an position. One of these reconnoitering parties, which ad vanced by way of Martinsburg, and was under command Hill and charged him. In the first charge we drove i was in strong force, and so our party retired without su taining any less whatever.

engaged each other at Dam No. 5, on the Potomac river We soon drove the receis on. They were in bers.
Information from General Sheritan's left reports a skirmish yesterday at or near Edwards' Ferry.
A staff officer who arrived fam Goneral Sheridan's headquarters this morning says there was no general engagement yesterday.

HARRY GILMOR AGAIF.

We have received information by a person who left Martinsburg this morning that Harry Gilmor entered the aforesaid town last evening, but left it again before morning.

morning.
In consequence of the threatening state of affairs on the

In consequence of the thresteeing state of affairs on the border many farmers are leaving the section of country a ong the line of the Potomac, to return, so they say, no more during the war.

The report is again started that the rebels contemplate a move into Western Pennshivania and Westers Virginia. There is one thing certain, and that is that the rebels are doing as did Early when he advanced before. They are using all means to spread exaggerated reports regarding their strength and intentions, and at the same time displaying great activity by constantly keeping out small toress, who threaten our pickets and communications and at as sooils.

forces, who streams our pickets and communications and act as acouts

A gentleman came into headquarters to-day and re-ported the rebels as having entered Shepherdstown in small force to-day. We had only a small force there acting as videtics. acting as videtics.

Various reports have come in during the day of heavy firing in the direction of Charlestown, or where General Sheridan's main force is known by the robots to be.

Yesterday's operations against General Sheridan's line were confined to szirmishing, which commenced in the moreing and was continued at intervals during the day. morning will bring important developments.

Mr. James B. Wardell's Despatch. HARPER'S FERRY, Va., August 22, 1864. SKIRMBRING AND FALLING BACK.

commenced on the left of the line of Wilson's division, two and a half miles out from Summit Point. The Third New Jersey had the left, and was hotly engaged for an hour, when this reciment were obliged to fall back

# brought to their relief, when they were enabled to make stand; but the rebels massing their forces all along the the en-both eides of the pike, we were obliged to fail

line on both sides of the pike, we were obliged to fall back slowly into the town, disputing every inch of ground. The trains were now entered to Charlestown, as it was evident that the position was not tenable, and that to remain longer would issure our being cut of from the main army, which was moving out of Charlestown towards Harper's Forry.

REGAL MANGEVERIOR.

The early manucuring of the rebels was to discover our position and strength in front, while they threw heavy columns on either hand to cut off the retreat. General McIotosh's First brigade was sent down the pike to keep the road clear, supported by Fitz Hugh's battery, while General Chapman's Second brigade, supported by Pennington's battery, protected the rear.

GENERAL WISON'S COLUMNS.

We were attacked in force on three sides, and but for the cocl bravery and determined will of General Wison, who rode along the lines superintending all, part of the division would probably have been captured. The command fell back quite rapidly to Charlestown, and took up a position for the night two miles beyond Charlestown, on the extreme right. There is a report that part of the supply train was captured by the rebels flanking it on the right; but how true it is cannot be ascercained. The killed and wounded were all brought in and cared for.

Skirmishing commenced very early this morning on the right, and soon extended along the whole line. The rebels made several charges, which drove our lines to, and we were rapidly driven through the town, out on the Harper's Ferry pike, the rebels following us up very

close.

OUR POSITION.

The whole army is now strongly posted on the heights in the rear of this place, the Third division of cavalry occupying the right, The enemy is close upon us, but seeing us so thoroughly prepared they may not risk an engagement. Should they do so your readers may look for some very encouraging news seen after.

#### The Baltimore Telegrams.

BALTIMORS, August 23, 1864. Intelligence from the Upper Potomac speaks of nothing nore important than slight skirmishing along the lines Our forces occupy a strong position. The rebels occupy crossed the Potomac. The design of the enemy, whether to attempt to invade Pounsylvania or to make a demon stration toward Washington, has not yet been developed

Washington, August 23, 1864.

A despatch from Hagerstown says all is quiet to-day along the border. There has been no fighting in the val lev as far as known.

train on the Winchester and Martinsburg turnpike.

# **NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.**

Miss.-Movements of Rebel Generals. CAIRO, Ill., August 22, 1864.

16th instant, has arrived here. She had two hundred bales of eotton for Memphis. A large force of rebel cavalry is reported to be concer

trating at Jackson, Miss. the 7th inst

General Kirby Smith was there. General Polk's old corps.

General Buckner had taken command of Dick Taylor's The rebels around Alexandria were seizing the property of everybody. A number of wealthy planters were liv-

ing on rations, in consequence of their houses having been lestroyed and everything they possessed carried off by The rebels were carrying out a conscription with great severity, but both conscripts and refugees awear that they will capture and hold Dick Taylor's children as bos-

tages for the security of their families.

The Delta says that the army worm in Louisiana in de vastating whole plantations.

## THE GUERILLAS. Execution of Two Guerillas.

FRANKLIN, Ky., August 22, 1864.

-G. Bloom and W. B. McGlasson—we of Union citizens by guerillas. Two Guerillas Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 22, 1864. On the 16th instant, in Meade county, a detachment of the Thirty-fifth Kentucky came on a squad of guerillas

Gen. Paine's Expedition in Kentucky. When General Paine's expedition (after Johnston's guerillas) arrived in Uniontown, Ky., Paine arrested everal prominent rebels, confiscated sixty hogsheads of tobacco, seventy-four barrels of whiskey, one bundred

and fifty barrels of sait, one hundred-oattle and seventy General Hovey joined Paine at Morganfield, Johnston feeing toward Hopkingville, in the southern part of the

A despatch from Springfield says that Illinois has been who arrived at Springfield yeaterday. He will establish his beadquarters there. On the other hand, Cairo despatches say that Paine will retain command in Western

Thayer attacked the rebel General Cooper a mile in front of Fort No. 2, and completely routed him.

News from Mashville. NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 22, 1864.

The river is eight feet on Harpeth shouls and still ris-

gins to be severely felt by the merchants of this city, who have imported large quantities of fancy goods in anwho have imported large quantities of fancy goods in anticipation of finding a ready market and high profits. The high duties imposed upon all articles of foreign importation are so oppressive that several merchants will be compelled to return their goods to Europe. Smuggling is said to be parried on to such an extent across the frontier of Canada thas merchants in logitimate trade are not able to compete with this illegal traffic. Several prominent merchants engaged in the importation of jeweiry and fancy articles of great value give it as their opinion that unless immediate steps are taken to protect them from this imposition they will be compelled to suspend business entirely.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION .- The eleventh anniversary of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association the Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association took place last evening at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, 361 Broome street. This association has been organized since 1853, and now numbers nearly four hundred members. Its objects are principally social benevolence and religious advancement. The meeting organized shortly after eight o'clock, with Mr. J. S. Soully, President, in the chair. That gentleman gave a short histery of the working of the society since its commencement. Mr. Hayes, in the absence of the recording secretary, read the annual report, by which it appeared that there had been received and collected for the year \$1.246, of which \$745 was expended. After the transaction of some further routine business the meeting adjourned and partook of an excellent collation. The following are the officers of the association—President, J. S. Soully; Vice President, M. McDonaid, Recording Secretary, P. Tighe Corresponding Secretary, J. McGerraid; Trustees, J. B. Byrne, A. O. Gillom, J. Hayes.

A Suprosect Vicini of the Stramboar Berkssung.—Cor-

mer Avery, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man found floating in the North river, near Sybil's Cave. The remains were very much ecomposed, the arms to the elbows and one leg to the

FIRE IN CHRESTOPHER SERVER Shortly before seven o'clock sat evening a fire broke out in the smokebous of Joseph Baiks pork packing establishment, No. 162 Christopher street. The pork had been sent there to amoke by J. H. Holcomb, who, it seems, is furnishing a government contract. The loss on the pork by fire and water will be about \$2,000. This Mr. Holcomb has insured. Mr. Hellowing the beinding. It is damaged about \$500—hasured for \$12,000 in the Globe Insurance Company. No loss to Mr. Bell's stock. The fire is said to have been caused by the fat getting fift the fire.

# FARRAGUT.

the land forces under General Granger are within soult is expected in a few days. The fleet is fully prepared, including the ram Tennessee.

There are seven feet of water to Mobile. A rebel report of an attack on and slaughter of eur troops is untrue.

omeial Report of Operations in Mobile

FLAGMIT HARTFORD,
WEST GULF BLOCKADING SCLADSON,
MOBILE BAY, August 8, 1864.

Sin-I have the honor to inform the department that

instant. The rebein blew up much of the fort, but we took all of the guns, and these of the best quality. We took all of the guns, and these of the best quality. We took some covered barges also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workshop.

The Fleet Engineer and Fleet Paymaster came on the Stockdade, with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels.

On the afternoon of the 6th the Chicksaw went down and shelled Fort Games, and on the morning of the 7th I, received a communication from Colonel Anderson, community the tert, effering to surrender to the fleet, and asking the best conditions. I immediately sent for General Granger, and in the evening had Colonel Anderson and Major Browne on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties.

At seven o'clock & M., August S, Fleet Captain Brayton, on the part of the navy, and Colonel Myer, on the part of the army, proceeded to the fort to carry ent the stipulations of the agreement; and at forty five minutes past nine the fort surrendered and the stars and Stripes were hoisted on the staff, amid the theers of the fleet.

Enclosed are copies of the letters of Colonel Anderson and the reply of General Granger and myself, marked numbers 1 and 2. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Rear Admiral Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Hon, Ginson Westers, Secretary of the Navy.

Squadron.
Hop. Gidson Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

[No. 1.]

Headquarters, Fort Gaines, August 7, 1864.

Admiral Farragur, Commanding Naval Forces off Dauphin Island:—
Feeling my inability to maintain my present position longer than you may see fit to open upon me with your fleet, and feeling also the uselessness of antalling upon ourselves further destruction of life, I have the bonor to propose the surrender of Fort Gaines, its garrison, stores, &c. I trust to your magnanimity for obtaining bonorable terms, which I respectfully request that you will transmit to me, and allow me sufficient time to consider them and return an answer. This communication will be handed you by Major W. R. Browne. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[No. 2.]

C. D. ANDERSON, colonel commanding.

[No. 2.]

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOMIE BAY, August 7, 1864.

Six:—In accordance with the proposal made in yourletter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines,
I have to say that after communication with General
Granger, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island,
that the only offers we can make are:—

First—The unconditional surrender of yourself and
the garrison at Fort Gaines, with all of the public property within its limits.

Second—The treatment which is in conformity with
the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.

Private property, with the exception of arms,

Third—Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed you by Fleet Captain P. Drayton and Colonel Myer, of the United States Army, who fully understand the views of General Granger and myself. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRÁGUT, Rear Admiral.

D. G. FARRÁGUT, Rear Admiral.

Colonel C. D. Anderson, commanding Fort Gaines.

Admiral Farragut reports to the Navy Department that on the night of the 22d uit. a party of ten men, under Lieutenant Colton and Acting Ensign John I. Hall, werelanded from the sloop of-war Oneida to capture the picket guard of the enemy. They succeeded in capturing the picket, consisting of one lieutenant and four privates. Ensign Hall is spoken of in the highest terms for his bravery and gallantry, and recommended to the department for promotion.

The Casualties in the Recent Naval

Engagement. The following is extracted from various official reports received at the Navy Department relative to the casual-

ties in Mobile bay:

Killed on the Flagshy Harrsond.—William H. Bigginbotham, Acting Ensigo, and the following lendamen, ordinary seames, &c.:—Charles Shaffer, William Smith, Louis McLane, Benjamin Harper, James B. Cegood, Adolphus Pule, Thomas Bayne, John C. Scott, Thes, Staston, James Alexander, Henry Clark, Wm. £. Andrews, Fred'k Murrell, George Walker, Thomas Wildes, George Stillwell, David Morrow, Peter Duncan, Andrew E. Smith, Francis Campbell, Charles Stevenson, David Curtin. Number wounded severely and transferred to the hospital at Fesseoia, 20; wounded slightly and remaining on board. &. "Killed on the Strame Brocklyn.—Wm. H. Cook, Adding Master's Mate, and the following seamen, landsmen, &c..—Ell Herwood, John Ryan, Charles B. Seymour, Thomas Williams, Lewis Bichards, Michael Murphy, Wm. Smith, Richard Burke, Authony Dunn, James McDermott, Wounded, 43 ties in Mobile bay:-

Wounded, 43

Killed on The Lacrawanna — Jes. Williams, Mastel
Arms: John Troy, Captain of Forecastle: Charles An
son, seaman; Richard Ashly, colored boy. Wounded,
Killed on the Oreina. — Frank Levry, Thomas GibAlbert Phillips, John C. Jesson, James Ages, KmalRoyokin, Robert Lenox, Patrick Dorris. Wounded,

rely, 12; slightly, 18. WOUNDED ON THE MONONGARELA—6. WOUNDED ON THE GALENA—2.

KILLED ON THE OCTOBARA—W. C. Payls. Wounded, 10.

KILLED ON THE KENNERE—Daniel Godfrey. Wounded, 10.

There is no report regarding the losses on the fecume

Our Pensacola Correspondence.

The Rebel Admiral Buchanan in the Hospital at Pensa-cola—He is Doing Well—Commander Mulancy, Com-manding the Oneida, also in Hospital—He, Has Lost on Arm Some of the Wounded Sent to New Orleans -Ad ditional Lorses on Board the Tecumseh, dc.

The United States steamer Augusta is lying at the wharf for repairs, which will probably take a week or s still undergoing repairs. Nearly all of her officers and is still undergoing repairs. Nearly all of her officers and about thirty of her men are detached and ordered to vensels engaged in the Bioblie fight. No other vessels except the regular goard ships are now at this station. All the sick at the hospital who were able to be removed were sent to New Orleans on Sunday by the United States steamer Tennessee, to give room to the wounded. The robel Admiral Buchanan, who was wounded in the same spot he was when in commande of the Merrimac, is at the hospital doing well. Commander gulancy, of the Bienville, who had temporary command of the Oneids during the fight, lost his left arm, is also at the hospital and doing well. Engineer Fitch, who was hadly scaleded on the same vessel, is much better, and is a fair way of recovery.

Davis, seaman.
Last of rebel officers captured in the naval action in Mobile Bay by Admiral Farnaget.—
Admiral Franklin Buchanan, right leg broken, in hospi-

Admiral Franklin Buchanin, right leg orones, in tal at Peneacola.

P. W. Murphy. Lieutenant Commanding, slightly wounded, in hospital at Peneacola.

J. C. O Connel, Second Assistant Engineer, slightly wounded, in hospital at Peneacola.

D. B. Conrad, Fleet Surgeon.

A. G. Bowle, Assistant Surgeon.

R. C. Bowle, Assistant Surgeon.

A. C. Post, Filot, slightly wounded, in hospital at Peneacola.

A. C. Post, Pilot, signtly wounded, in hospital at sacola.

W. S. Forrest and R. M. Carter, aids to Admiral, James D. Johnson, commanding ram Tennessee.

W. L. Bradford, First Lieutenant, ram Tennessee.

A. D. Wharton, Lieutenant, ram Tennessee.

E. J. Molecmott, 'Leutenant, ram Tennessee.

H. W. Perrin, Master, ram Tennessee.

John Delinkey, Master, ram Tennessee.

D. G. Kainey, Captain, of Marines, ram Tennessee.

E. J. Molradie, Boatswake, ram Tennessee.

H. L. Smith, Gunner, ram Tennessee

Messra, Benson, Rogers, Patterson and Hays, Bogind, H. Cohen, Purser's Clerk.

W. H. Robinson, Lieutenant of steamship Selma, Midabilpman — Dixon, Engineers Kilpatrick, Lan and Applegate, Master Walker and Pilot Sutton, of see Gegan and Semple, hospital stewards.